

NFPRHA Analysis

Senate Labor-HHS Bill for Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 Appropriations

On July 27, the Senate Appropriations Committee passed, with the support of all Democrats and all but two Republicans on the committee, its FY 2024 bill for the Departments of Labor, Health & Human Services, and Education and Related Agencies (Labor-HHS). Below is NFPRHA's analysis of this bill regarding items that are relevant to the publicly funded family planning network and the individuals and communities it serves.

OVERALL FUNDING FRAMEWORK

- On June 3, 2023, President Biden signed into law the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023, which, among other impacts, set appropriations levels for FY 2024 at approximately the same level as FY 2023 and allowed a 1% increase from FY 2024 to FY 2025. The Senate Appropriations Committee largely followed these caps but did add \$2 billion from other sources to increase funding for Labor-HHS.
- The Senate Labor-HHS bill includes \$195 billion in funding, 7% below current funding levels. HHS received \$117 billion in funding, 3% below current funding levels.
- The Senate Appropriations Committee opted for a fully bipartisan process for FY 2024, leading many bills to be less supportive than the previous two years' bills, which were written solely by the Democrats on the committee.

POLICY PROPOSALS

- The bill is identical to current (FY 2023) funding with regard to abortion and contraception. Funding levels are flat for Title X and the Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program, and the bill retains all existing bans on abortion coverage. This included the Hyde amendment, which bars Labor-HHS funds from paying for abortions outside of very limited exceptions, and the Weldon amendment, which makes it easier for health care providers and institutions to refuse to provide or refer for abortions.

- The bill does not include any of the new, harmful riders found in the House FY 2024 proposal for Labor-HHS.

SPECIFIC FUNDING LEVELS

Comparisons below are provided to the enacted FY 2023 appropriations bills signed into law in December 2023.

- \$286.5 million for the Title X family planning program, level funding.
- \$1.86 billion in discretionary funding for the Section 330 federally qualified health center program, level funding.
- \$813 million for the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant program, a decrease of \$10 million.
- \$1.4 billion for CDC's National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STDs, and TB prevention, a \$4 million increase.
- \$2.6 billion for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program, level funding.
- \$1.7 billion for the Social Services Block Grant, level funding.
- \$101 million for the evidence-based teen pregnancy prevention program, level funding.
- \$35 million for abstinence-only education programs, level funding.
- \$6.3 billion for WIC, an increase of \$300 million. *Note that this program is funded in the Agriculture-FDA bill, not Labor-HHS.*